SYNOPSIS

Women Empowerment through Political Participation:
A Sociological Study of Women Representatives in PRIs in Tehsil Nurpur,
District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh

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1. Introduction

The 21st century is rightly called as the century of women but in India, it was in the nineteenth century that the women's concern first came to be viewed seriously and remained in public gaze. Today when two decades of this century have, the construction of gender identity and the way in which the question of gender is being debated indicates that most of the issues related to women are still unaddressed or are not dealt in the manner they should be. The issues related to women should be the main focus of the present century, not only because half of the population under the sky is that of the women but because women bear almost all responsibility for meeting basic needs of the family. The women empowerment is the most talked term which includes women position, socio- cultural position, their education, liberty, freedom, economic and health status. As stated by Ibrahim and Alkire (2007), empowerment is an increase in certain capabilities that are deemed particularly instrumental to the situation at hand. The empowerment enhances the assets and capabilities of the poor. It is important to empower a woman to make a society more resilient.

After independence, efforts were made to create and strengthen the institutions of local self-governance but all in vain as issue of people's participation at grass root level was not taken into serious consideration. More than seven decades of independence witnessed the multi-dimensional approach of various governments at the Centre and States for planning development of vast rural India. Despite the fact that variety of schemes and massive investment in rural sector, the rural scenario remained underdeveloped with no infrastructure and basic amenities like water, roads, electricity, school, hospital and opportunities for employment. The rural women face double discriminations and they are the ones who are more severely affected.

Women and Empowerment

The empowerment does not have a specific definition. World Development Report 2000/2001 (WDR) does not provide a definition of empowerment; interestingly one has to derive the meaning of the term from the action proposed by the report under the heading of 'facilitating empowerment'. The proposed actions fall in three categories viz. making State institutions more responsive to poor people, removing social barriers, and building social institutions and social capital. The empowerment sourcebook defines empowerment as "Empowerment is the expansion of assets and capabilities of poor people to participate in negotiate with influence, control and hold accountable institutions that affect their lives." The reform of the State to make its actions more beneficial to the people is a wide- ranging task that requires changes in all the three branches of the government: executive, legislative and judiciary. These changes are grouped into reforming public administration, reforming the legal system, decentralizing power and promoting democratic politics. WDR discusses social exclusion and discrimination as barrier to empowerment. Gender discrimination and resulting inequality by gender in economic and social outcomes is a fact of life in many countries. This has political, legal, social and economic ramifications. On the political side, women almost always holds a much smaller share of elected offices and political power than men do. This can be result of both formal legal system and informal customs. The extent of gender inequality in the political sphere can be observed by calculating the percentage of political offices, both elected and nonelected, occupied by women. (Narayan, D,2005).

Women's empowerment has also been identified as an essential commitment in the development goals of national governments and international agencies. Ever since the policy planning was introduced in India in early 1950s the development of women remained one of the priorities. There has been a paradigm shift from welfare approach to an empowerment perspective in tune with global thinking and encompassing approaches from women in development through women and development to gender

and development. The first five-year plan (1951-56) adopted a welfare approach under the women in development framework. The plan focused to provide adequate services to promote the welfare of women. To take up women welfare programs through voluntary organizations the Central Social Welfare Board was set up in 1953.During the period of second five-year plan (1956-61) many laws and Acts like the Maternity benefit Act 1961, Dowry prohibition Act 1961 were enacted. In third (1961-66) and fourth (1969-74) five-year plan, the welfare of women was grouped with other welfare schemes.

Toward Equality, the report of the committee on the Status of women in India (CSWI) set up in 1971 to study the impact of development and national building on women, drew attention to the hierarchized and unequal status of women after three decades of planned development. This report drew a massive data to reveal the substantial erosion of women's political, social and economic status after independence particularly the increasing the marginalization of rural and poor women. During the fifth plan (1974-79) planners realized that constitutional guarantees of equality would be meaningless and unrealistic unless women's right to economic independence was acknowledged. Based on the United Nations World Plan of Action of Action for Women The National Plan of Action (1976) was prepared which called for the planned interventions to improve the condition of women in India. The sixth plan (1980-85) witnessed a shift from 'welfare' to 'development' where women were recognized as participants of development and not merely recipients of welfare. The seventh five year plan (1985-90) aimed to inculcate the confidence among women and bring about an awareness of their own potential for development. It was during this plan that in 1986-87, The Ministry of Women and Child. Development was launched to support the women. The eighth plan (1992-97) was a landmark in terms of its identification of the need for funds to implement programmes. The important milestone during this period was passing of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments Act 1972, to encourage women to participate in local governance. The Act provided for 33 percent representation for women in local elected bodies.

Another feather to the cap of this plan was the formation of the National Commission for Women on the recommendations of the Committee on the Status of Women in India. The commission was constituted on January 31, 1992 with the functions to review the constitutional and legal safeguards for women, recommend remedial legislative measures, facilitate the redressal of grievances and advise the government on all policy matters affecting women. The ninth plan (1997-2002) introduce women component Plan as a major planning and budgeting strategy directed at both central and State governments to ensure that ' not less than 30 per cent of the funds/benefits are earmarked in all the women related sectors'. The national Policy for Empowerment of Women (2001) was also introduced. The main strategy was 'mainstreaming the gender perspectives' in all sectoral policies and programs, promoting economic, social empowerment and gender justice through several policy and gender sensitization measures.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the world leaders in 2015 stresses upon the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment as an integral part of each of the 17 goals. UN Women's 2018 flagship report shows, “Turning promises into action: Gender equality in the 2030 Agenda”. The developmental goal summit adopted a global action plan and resolution calling for action to ensure gender parity in education, health, economic opportunities and decision making through mainstreaming in development policy making. The public policy addressing gender issue in India started with a constitutional declaration in 1950, Article 15(1) which prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Article 15(3) empowers the State to take affirmative actions in favour of women. These measures however did not ensure gender equality, as strong socio-cultural factors and patriarchy resulted in greater gender gap in access to opportunities. If a woman is aware of her rights and her self esteem is high then she is empowered. For this as Lohia rightly explains that participation of women in policy and decision making processes at both domestic and public level is the strong indicator of empowerment.

Women in Panchayati Raj System

It is true that the principle of equality has found its place in the laws of the land and the constitution of India. But till now gender inequality prevails in one or the other way posing a big obstacle in the path of economic, social, cultural progress. This has led to focus on engagement of women in political field. Empowering women as economic, political and social actors can change policy choices and make institutions more representatives of a range of voices. In India, giving power to women at the grass root level led to increase in the provisions of public goods, such as water and sanitations which means they can take better decisions about the issues which matter more to them.

Our father of nation Mahatma Gandhi strongly believed that women are strong enough to effectively contribute to achieve their goals which are not only inspired by them but also empower them by chalking out ways in which they could assert their voices. He observed "Real change in India will come when women will begin to affect the political deliberations of the nation." In the last few decades, machineries- formal government structures that promotes gender equality and improve the status and rights of women have proliferated in response to demands from women organizations an international consensus for governmental leadership and more decisive action towards women empowerment including to insert gender perspectives in all areas of governing through 'gender mainstreaming'. It is true that women's participation in politics helps advance gender equality. Over the last two decades, the rate of women representation in national parliaments globally has incremental increase from 11.8% in 1998 to 17.8% in 2008 to 23.8% in 2018. The billion dollar question still remains unanswered that is increase in number the only thing which is required?

The Indian political system, despite the various political rights for women enshrined in the Constitution, has been largely unable to provide a legitimate political space to women. As Noble Laureate economist Amartya Sen, (2005) has pointed out, "Democracy is not the goal of development, it is the primary means of development." The democratic system will definitely fail to achieve its objectives if women, who constitutes the large segment of the population is not given the opportunity

of political participation. In the past it was assumed that the political empowerment will follow economic power automatically. But this is proved wrong. So the women's organizations as well as Government of India realized to find the remedial measures to improve the political measures in India. McClosky defines political participation as the voluntary activities by which member of society share in the selection of rules directly or indirectly, in the formulation of public policy.

Though there has been various shifts in the policy approaches after independence from the concept of welfare of women in 1970s to the development in 1980s and empowerment in 1990s. The Balwantrai Mehta committee submitted its Report in 1957 recommending 'democratic decentralization' finally came to be known a Panchayati Raj. It provided for the three-tier system of grassroots institutions from the village to the district level. By 1962 the system of PRIs (Panchayati Raj Institutions) was in place in most of the States of the country. Finally , 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments in December 1992 provided 33 per cent of reservation for women apart from those for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in panchayats and municipalities respectively. The eleven States including Himachal Pradesh have increased reservation up to 50 per cent. This reservation for women has changed the political governance in the country. The sheer number of women that PRIs have brought into the political system has made a difference. For the reservation of 33 per cent of seats on Lok Sabha and Vidhan sabha and in all legislative assemblies for women Women's Reservation Bill 2018 (108th amendment) has been introduced in the national parliament but till date it is pending in lok sabha. The pending ascent of the Constitutional Bill 2018 of women reservation in politics for the last two decades is a testimony of the gendered politics which is deeply rooted in the patriarchal system of Indian culture. As a consequences even the male dominated political parties are only interested in the vote bank of female not to promote female membership in the party so that the man can hold the important positions.

There is marginal increase and decrease in the percentage of men and women electorate from 1962 to 2014.In the last 56 years, India's Lok Sabha has not been able to double its tally of elected women representatives. As in 1952 the number of women of

representatives was 6 per cent and in 2014 the number increased to 11 percent.

The women's participation in politics is increasingly important as a measure of equity. As we have ushered in the 21st century the construction of gender identity indicates that most of the questions related to women are still unaddressed or are not addressed in the manner they should be. This means in politics women involvement is not only important to strengthen any nation's structural values but for their struggle against exclusion, marginalization and oppression. Democracy implies equality for all human beings men and women. As against this basic notion of democracy what is normally seen is that women are excluded from different walks of life, more visibly in politics. In the struggle of gender justice political participation of women in should be ensured in letter and spirit at all levels. Usha Narayanan, (1999) argues, "Political participation constitutes the first and foremost step in the direction of gender justice."

2. Review of Literature

The empowerment is a continuous process based on the ideal of equality, liberalization and freedom to all. In Vedic period women enjoyed the highest position in the society although patriarchy was present in the Vedic period (Mishra, A. 2006) this patriarchal system has become the main creator of women's ill fate in the post Vedic Period. Women were denied human rights and power in all manifestations. Traditional barriers caused a severe damage to the dignity of women. Manu advocated women must be controlled by their husband (Lerner, G. 1986, Louise, M. 2002. Prasad, N. 2007). It continued for long even after the Mauryan Period and the condition worsened in the 20th century (http Shodhganga).By the end of 19th century the women empowerment is needed in every corner of the earth crucial for a brilliant nation and stable future. Education, health, easy law access, access to social and political resources are important variables to empower women (Hars et al, 2018). A study conducted on 455 women between the age group 20-50 in Tamil Nadu finds education a tool to empower the women (Sundram, M.2014).Educating women is not only to empower woman but to empower the whole country. On the other hand lack of education hinders the political involvement of women (Nisha, M. 2018).

In 19th century women's concern was viewed seriously but even in 20th century it was not taken as seriously as it should be. Women's participation in political process viewed as an important means to strengthen the democracy (Ramesh, R. 2019). In the book, *Women and Politics in India,* the role and impact of family and of education on women's participation in politics was analyzed. The study came out with the resultthat family and education are two main determinants in the political participation of women . These two variable act as booster as well as hindrance for their participation (Jharta, B. 1996).

Number of rules, regulations, treaties, plans are made to empower the women (Jacqui, T. 2014). Constitution provided reservation of women in politics, five year plans commit to empower women, security rights, all provide a fruitful beginning for women's participation in politics. The 73rd and 74th bills presented in December 1993 paving the way for the mandatory reservation of 1/3 in local bodies and up to 25th November 2011 fifteen states including Himachal Pradesh implemented 50% reservation for women in PRIs. (Kumari,V and Gangadharan, Rao K. 2014, Begum, S. 2015, Ramesh, R. 2019).The Amendments have created innovative democratic institution for local governance. It has been leveled as participatory mechanism which involve participation of citizens, real deliberation through open debates and some degree of empowerment (Fadia. K, 2013). Women is changing the nature of governance in India. Their participation in at grass root level i.e. PRI has yielded positive results. Development issues such as education, health, increased family income take interventions and with the amendment of 73rd Constitutional Act women get a chance to prove herself a good administrator, decision maker and above all this their worth in the society (Agnihotri S and Singh, V. 2014). The last 20 years of Panchayti Raj in India have seen women go from strength to strength in terms of political participation (Shodhganga. Inflibnet). In other hand women around the world at every political structure find themselves marginalized. Unfavorable and unequal conditions are the common reason to all. They are deliberately excluded by men due to patriarchal environment. But now there is increase in women political participation at every step (Thanikodi, A and Sugaritha, M.

2007, Rai, P. 2017). The reservation for women in local governing body has showed difference in their performance (Sharma S,C ,2016).They begin to ' voice heard 'in political affairs. 33% of candidature in legislative bodies was demanded at the Fourth Conference on the status of women at Beijing but this is still pending (Matthai, R. 2007, Ojha, R. 2010). The most important aspect of women empowerment is the role of government as the women feel sidelined by the government which has failed to appoint equal number of women in ministry. Formal political education, skills to deal with public affairs, communication skills are felt the need of today (Maria,, A. 2004, Kasomo, D. 2012, Arif, D. 2013, Nakar,N. 2014) along with change in their mode of approach to political participation, structural change, cultural i.e. men must accept women's rising power, affirmative action programs, aware about legislative law and their own capacity (Singh, A,P. 2009, Matthai, R. 2007, Ramesh, R. 2014).

The handful studies are there on women's role in PRIs. The study conduct on the determinants of women's participation in politics of Himachal Pradesh suggests that age, caste, familial status, education and marital status or in nutshell intersectionality determines the political participation of women (Bhardwaj, A.D. 2010). Women participation in politics is not effective due to the institutional, social barriers and existing oppressive patriarchal structure. Women continue to have difficulty in exercising their rights in political participation due to cultural, religious, patriarchal and economic impediments, electoral system , political party leadership, culture and structure of society and lack of financial resources for campaigns ar key factors to influence women participation in leadership and decision making. (Bhardwaj, A.D. 2010, International Centre for Research on Women, 2018).

The plethora of literature in the form of books, articles in journals and research papers are there in public domain on PRIs and role of women in these institutions. The various studies have been brought to light by the researchers, NGOs and government agencies in various States and Himachal Pradesh is also not exception in this context specially after 73rd constitutional amendment. Most of the studies are related to the evolution of PR, its structure, functioning, dynamism and implementation of 73rd amendment its successes and failures. As it has been established by many studies that

participation of women in politics is affected by the culture and space. So it becomes imperative to undertake more and more micro-level studies or case studies to arrive at some conclusion. It is in the backdrop of this that the present study is proposed.

3. Research Gap Identification

Political participation is considered only related to 'Right to vote', But is broader sense it is a way of women participation in elections to equipped themselves to take part of development. Women participation directly evokes the women empowerment, yet this is still lacking in many parts of the world and in our country. Many political, social movements, ideologies are formed to achieve political, economic, personal and social sight for women equal to men. But a few researchers have studied that political participation at the studied that political participation at the community level will be a milestone for the process of development for women as a whole.

No systematic and established study on the empowerment of women in the society due to their political participation at grass root level in Himachal Pradesh has been conducted so far. The sporadic efforts have been made to study the impact on women life due to their participation in politics. The panchayats are working under new panchayati raj system for the last 27 years. The elections of the panchayats consecutively must have changed the attitude of the people in general and women in particular towards women's participation in these institutions. Majority of the studies are conducted in 1990s the gap of about thirty years is a long period to bring change in the mindset of the people. The State of Himachal Pradesh is one of the few States of the country which has implemented 50 percent reservation of women in Chairpersons Zila Parishad, Chairpersons Panchayat Samiti and Panchayat Pradhans posts, women always score higher than the fixed 50 perent of reservation to snatch the chairs from their men competitors. The challenge here is women's entry into the Vidhan Sabha too. At present, there are only five women MLAs in the house of 68. They are from Dalhousie, Indora, Shahpur, Bhoranj and Pachhad. It is important to note that tehsil out of five Vidhan Sabha constituencies which have elected their women representatives to Vidhan Sabha Indora

and Shahpur are neighboring tehsils and Vidhan Sabha constituencies which share their boundaries with of Nurpur, the study area of present research. All these three tehsils are the part of Kangra Lok Sabha constituency.

It is pertinent to mention here that culturally and politically Nurpur is different from any other tehsils of Himachal Pradesh. So it needs to be studied as a unit for its deeper study. This is a study which will intensively examine the overall changes brought about in empowering women by their participation in PRIs. It is also hoped that the proposed study will be an asset in studying the society from the women point of view, their social constrains which stop them to participate in politics. It will also provide a valuable insight and solutions to the women's problems and will certainly help to frame the policies and programs for women.

4. Research Methodology

The study is to be conducted in development block Nurpur of Kangra district in Himachal Pradesh. The design of the study is exploratory in nature with a view to identify the magnitude of empowerment of women representatives in PRIs. For studying the political empowerment women who are representing their panchayats will be the respondents of the study.

Area of the Study

The foremost part of the research is to understand the nature and characteristics of the area of the study .The Nurpur tehsil of the Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh has been chosen as the locale of the present study. Himachal is a Dev Bhumi which is situated in the heart of Western Himalayas. Its altitude ranges from 350 meters to 6,975 meters above sea level. According to the *Puranas* it is the *Jallandharkhanda* of Himalayas. The glory of Himachal Pradesh is praised in the *Skanda Purana* " He who thinks of Himachal , though he may not behold it, is greater than he who performs worship in Kashi and shall have pardon for all his sins. These beings who, while dying, think of its snow are freed

from their sins. In a hundred ages of gods. I could not tell them of the glories of Himachal where Shiva lived and the Ganges fell from the feet of Vishnu like the slender thread of the lotusflower".

The State of Himachal Pradesh has 12 districts. Kangra is one of most populous and famous district of Himachal Pradesh. Kangra district having elevation above the sea level in the range of 427 to 6401 meter. Kangra district has highest number of assembly constituencies in HP i.e. 15 out of 68.This district occupies 1st rank in term of population in the state and ranks 2nd in term of sex ratio 1012 female per 1000 males which is quite more than the state average 972 females per 1000 males. Literacy rate again occupies 1st rank in the state, population of literate persons is 11,52,640. Major portion 94.29 % of the population resides in rural area as compare to urban. The district of Kangra has 15 Development Blocks which is maximum in the State. The Development Blocks are units for implementation of rural development programmes. Nurpur is one of the development Block and tehsils of the Kangra district which is located on the north western region of Kangra having elevation above the sea level 643 meter (2109 feet). The government of Himachal Pradesh has implemented National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in one Development Block each in every district of the State and Nurpur has been adopted to implement this scheme in district Kanga. The selected women are being organized into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their Federated Institutions are being linked with Banks for repeated Micro Financing. Apart from above target group, NRLM focuses on coverage of single women, war widows, handicapped and elderly group who do not have care takers on priority basis. Kangra has maximum number of SHGs (650) with high achievements. The promotion of SHGs is the empowerment strategy adopted by the State government and NGOs. It is based on the premise that access to financial resources empower women. The district of Kangra has maximum number of Gram Panchayats in the State i.e 748 Gram Panchayats in 15 Block .The Development Block of Nurpur has 43 Gram Panchayats .In 43 Gram Panchayats the total Number of women representatives elected in the last election of panchayat is as - 25 Pradhan,13 Panchayat Samiti Members(BDC), 181 Gram Panchayat Members.

Universe andSample

The study focuses on the empowerment of the women through their political participation. The universe of the study will constitute all the women of Tehsil Nurpur. The total population of women in tehsil Nurpur according to 2011 census is 1,76,525 it has 90074 male and 86451 females. As the percentage of women in the total population is 48.97 percent The universe constitutes the whole women population of this study area which is almost half of its total population. The total average literacy rate of Kangra district is 85.67 percent whereas female literacy is 80.02, whereas that of Nurpur is 76.25 and 72.45 percent respectively which is lower the district average. The sample drawn for the present study will cover all the women representatives of PRIs of 43 Panchayats of Nurpur. This study will be carried out in rural setting of Nurpur as 94.44 percent of the total population is living in villages/rural area . The size of rural population is corresponding to the size of rural population of district Kangra. There are 219 women representatives in all the panchayats or development block of Nurpur. So 219 elected women will constitute the sample of this study. The other considerations to select Nurpur as universeare:

(i) The tehsil of Nurpur is representative of old and new Himachal as culturally it has blend of Punjab and Himachal.

(ii) The Kangra district has its peculiar culture and women adhere more to their traditional behavior.

(iii) Nurpur is selected for the research purpose because the researcher is living in Nurpur for the last 15 Years. The researcher cannot be biased as she is not born and raised here but well versed with the local dialect and socio-economic and political life, which will be of great help to the research to elicit the requisite information.

As number of elected women is small and manageable so there is not need to draw the sample out of the universe. However few officials working with in the panchayats and some influential people from each panchayat will be randomly selected for interview.

Data Collection

The data for the study will be collected from two sources Primary and Secondary. The primary data will be collected mainly through the use of interview schedule. The interview schedule will be structured in simple and understandable language keeping in mind the educational heterogeneity of the respondents. Before giving final shape to the set of questions the researcher will take in consideration the complete profile of all the respondents which is available on the website of the government of Himachal Pradesh. The pre-appointment will be fixed with the respondent according to the convenience of their time, space and conditions.

A set of open ended questions will also be prepared to ask from officials and other people in the village. The number of such interviews will vary from 2-5 in each panchayat. The researcher will attend the gram sabhas and meetings pre-scheduled by the panchayats and the observation method will also be used as tool of data collection. Apart from this secondary data will be collected from various books, journals, official records and reports available in all the government offices related to Gram Panchayats.

Analysis and Presentation of Data

After completing the investigation or field work of recording the interviews, the processing of the data and the task of analyzing will start. Code in the form of number will be assigned to each question and the data collected will be coded on response master sheet. Since present study is descriptive in nature simple statistical methods like percentage and average will be used to analyze the data for study. The researcher may depict the data in the form of pie-chart, histogram, bar diagram or any other graphic design to make it more presentable, understandable and convenient for interpretation.

5. Objectives of the Study

The present study is aimed to examine the answer for a main research question:

Is political participation of women helpful/facilitates empowerment of women?

To answer the main research question the study has framed the following objectives:

1. To study the social, cultural, political and economic background of the women who

are presently representatives in PRIs.

2. To explore the extent of effective participation of women in politics.
3. To study the perception of people towards women representatives.
4. To find out the obstacles faced by women in active political participation and emerging leadership qualities amongst women in Himachal Pradesh.
5. To suggest the measures to improve for the capacity building of elective representatives at grass root level. .

6. Hypotheses

As a hypothesis is a tentative generalization, a validity of which remains to be tested. In its most elementary stages, the hypothesis may be a hunch guess, imaginative idea or intuition whatsoever which becomes the basis of action or investigation. The research problem which is stated as '**Women Empowerment through Political Participation: A Sociological Study of Women Representatives in PRIs in Tehsil Nurpur, District Kanga H.P.**' has various questions to answer which are stated in terms of objectives of the study. On the basis of experiences, general observations and the review of literature related to research problem pre-conceived idea can be spelt out as a main hypothesis of this research can be formulated as: 'The political participation of women can play an instrumental role to empower women'. Apart from this major hypothesis in context to stated objectives it is also proposed to test the following hypotheses:

1. The social, educational, economic and political background of women who are participating in politics at grass root level is different.
2. Less number of women are elected from seats unreserved on ground of gender.
3. Women elected to PRIs are less effective in discharging their duties as elected members as compared to men.
4. The women elected to PRIs enjoy higher status and prestige in the society.
5. The social obligations of women obstruct their growth in politics.
6. The capacity building of elected women representatives can help the women to perform better.

7. Research Plan Schedule (Tentative Scheme of Chapters)

1. **Introduction**
2. **History and Organizational Structural of PRIs in H.P.**
3. **Socio-Economic and Political Background of Representatives**
4. **Political Empowerment of Women**
5. **Behavioral and Attitudinal Changes**
6. **Capacity Building: An Evaluation**
7. **Suggestions and Conclusion**

Sr. No	Research Activity	Progress in months Feb 2019 onwards																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Course work Feb 2019	CEL 953 Departmental compulsory Research Methodology Departmental compulsory																	
2.	Literature and collection of material																		
3.	Preliminary Information						Consulted related officails, Govt. reports & other secondary resources												
4.	Visited libraries namely IIAS, HPU and State library				To access e-resources & other study material														
5.	Conferences							*			**	***							
6.	Structuring of Synopsis												Research Gap Identification method & Synopsis writting						
7.	Submission of Synopsis																	done	

***VCPGC Mandi**

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*****GDC Dhami Shimla**

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